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H. M. M. Richards

The  
**Pennsylvania-German**  
**Society.**

PROCEEDINGS AND ADDRESSES

AT

HARRISBURG, PA., OCTOBER 20, 1911

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J. E. B. BUCKENHAM, M.D.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY

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### **Pennsylvania: THE GERMAN INFLUENCE IN ITS SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT :**

**PART XXIV.** The Wayside Inns on the Lancaster Road-side, between Philadelphia and Lancaster, by Julius Friedrich Sachse.

**PART XXV.** The Pennsylvania-German in the Settlement of Maryland, by Daniel Wunderlich Nead.

# OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

FOR 1911-1912.

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REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY  
AT ITS  
TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING  
HELD AT HARRISBURG, PA.  
ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1911

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THE Executive Committee of the society held its regular quarterly meeting in the parlor of the Commonwealth Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa., at seven o'clock, on Thursday evening, October 19, 1911, for the transaction of business.

MORNING SESSION.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Pennsylvania-German Society was held in the senate chamber of the new State Capitol, Harrisburg, Pa., Friday, October 20, 1911.

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 by the president of the society, Rev. Henry E. Jacobs, D.D., S.T.D., LL.D., dean of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Mt.

Airy, Philadelphia, Pa., after which the divine blessing was invoked by Rev. Ellis N. Kremer, D.D., pastor of Salem Reformed Church, Harrisburg, Pa.

In the unavoidable absence of Daniel S. Seitz, Esq., city solicitor of Harrisburg, a representative of his office extended a most cordial welcome to the members of the society and their friends on behalf of the city of Harrisburg and its people. The response to the welcome was made by Rev. Theodore E. Schmauk, D.D., LL.D., chairman of the Executive Committee.

ADDRESS OF REV. HENRY E. JACOBS, D.D., S.T.D.,  
LL.D., OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., AS PRESIDENT OF  
THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.

Twenty-one years have now passed since the organization of this society. It is no longer an experiment, but has proved its right to existence, by the results which it has achieved. It has not only promoted the acquaintance of members of a common family, who, because of their variety of callings and departments of labor, as well as because of their local separations, would otherwise have been strangers; but it has also left most fruitful memorials of its activity in the papers which it has called forth, and the literature of permanent value, which it has published. That the history of our country should be written, and a proper estimate of its resources be made, we must resort to an analysis of its elements, and consider each successively, before the product attained by their combination can be adequately judged. The scholarly student of American history, without regard to the nativity of his fathers, should gratefully recognize the work which this society has accomplished, as a contribution, following

exhaustive methods within his own department. There are certainly none of us so narrow as not to welcome the preparation and publication of thorough studies concerning the early history of the English Friends or the Scotch-Irish or the Huguenots or the Dutch or the Swedes in America. We ask our neighbors, who are ineligible to membership in our society, to take a similar interest in our work.

This society has been engaged in the laudable undertaking of rescuing an important section of our country's history from oblivion. It has been cultivating a field which previously had been in great measure neglected. We need not charge the lack of recognition of our history that had previously prevailed to any intentional suppression of facts by eminent writers. It was only natural that those, who, from the founding of American Commonwealths, diligently recorded and widely published their annals in the language that has prevailed in this country, should have a hearing, before those whose literature was meager, and the language of whose immigrants was foreign. Colonial history, as known both in elementary text-books and in standard works in our libraries, is confined largely to the events that transpired either in New England or in parts of the South, because there was in these sections a general culture, to give proper literary form to the records of what had transpired, and an historical sense that appreciated their value. There was a time also when history was confined almost entirely to the bare statement of most prominent events, the founding of states, the forms of government, the political issues, the details of wars, and the commemoration of statesmen and generals whose names appear in such recital. To-day, more attention is devoted to the study of the forces of

history. We turn to the close examination of social elements and social conditions, of which the events upon which the old historiographers dwelt are mere incidents. The destinies of nations are determined not on the battle-field, or in the cabinets of rulers, but, by Providential guidance, in the life of the people. At many a crisis, the decisive factors are those which, for the time, are least apparent; just as the success of an army is dependent as much upon the organization of its commissary and quartermasters' departments, the details of which move so smoothly as to be unobserved, as upon the strategy of a campaign and the shock of battle. This society has been vindicating the right of this Commonwealth to the title of the Keystone State by preserving and rendering accessible the records of important elements that have made Pennsylvania what it is in itself, and what it was and still is in the American union. Its rich material resources would have availed little, if there had not been those who had early recognized their possibilities and laboriously developed them.

Loyalty to the past and filial devotion towards ancestors are preëminent characteristics of the people whom we represent. With the opportunity afforded to cherish and transmit to others what our fathers have contributed to the life of the present age, the task upon which we have entered has been one that commands itself wherever these traits are found. All true progress consists in faithfully conserving what the past has given, and in building up solidly upon foundations that predecessors have laid. That immobility is most laudable that is cautious with respect to mere experiments and experimenters. That community is strong that knows and uses well what it already possesses, instead of constantly grasping after

what is new and strange and aspiring after what has not been a part of its divinely given heritage. Our unity and individuality are rooted in the eighteenth century. Nearly related as we are to the people of the great German empire, whose progress has been the chief feature in European history during the last century, we are not Germans, but Americans. The flag which represents the statesmanship of Bismarck and the military genius of Von Moltke, is not that of our fathers or brothers, but that of our remote cousins, of probably the fifth or sixth degree of relationship. Nor are we less American, because of our German origin. We dispute the claim of those who would limit the circle of genuine American citizenship to those of English parentage. Such claims must be repelled as the height of presumption. We are not adopted children of these United States, but are charter members of this government. We were here for generations before the Declaration of Independence. The entrance of our fathers into this land belongs as truly to colonial history as the settlement at Jamestown or the landing at Plymouth Rock. They conquered its native wildness, they felled its forests, they built its roads, they bridged its streams, they broke its ground and made its most desolate places yield abundant harvests. They founded prosperous towns and cities. They stood as a wall on the frontier against the Indians, and formed an immovable wedge, right in the center of the Atlantic coast, fixed as iron in the cause of American independence, while a large proportion of their Pennsylvania fellow citizens of English origin were either loyal to the crown or unable to take sides. The blood of our fathers was shed on many a battle-field of the Revolutionary War. They languished in the horrible prison-ships in New York harbor. Under Peter Muhlenberg, they

covered the retreat at Germantown and on Long Island, or rushed forward with him in the final charge at Yorktown. They prominently participated in the formation of the Constitution of this Commonwealth and its successive revisions. They determined the acceptance by Pennsylvania of the Federal Constitution, one of their number being the president of the convention which ratified it, and afterwards presiding as speaker over the First and Third United States House of Representatives. If there be those, who, nevertheless, are inclined to regard us as foreigners, out of place in American surroundings, alien to the American spirit, or, like a recent author of a book of some scholarly pretensions as descendants of the Hessian soldiers, we accept the comparison of records, and ask: "Who are you, and where were your fathers, in the decisive struggle?"

Highly prizes, as we do, our German origin, and greatly attached as we are to the homes from which our fathers came, we are no less thankful for the Providence which brought them hither, and made their lives and those of their children to differ so much from what would have been their lot, if they had remained in the fatherland. We do not look with regret across the water, or censure whatever in American life fails to fulfil German ideals or to conform to German standards. But we seek to employ every native endowment we derive from inheritance and every attainment acquired by our access to German thought, in the service of the country which our fathers aided in establishing and which is our native land and that of our children and children's children. The indomitable patience, the painstaking care, the concentration of purpose, the mastery of details, that have enabled our people to triumph over material obstacles and to make their

homes models of comfort and thrift, are the same traits that in the sphere of scholarship have made the Germans the most successful of investigators, and the teachers of the world. The scope of volumes of Proceedings of this society shows what results may be gained by the application of the same traits to the study of American conditions. Our debt of gratitude to the small band of scholars, who, for the last twenty years have been guiding these studies, is all the greater, when we consider that if their work had been deferred, with every year that would have passed, most valuable sources of information, both written and printed, would have perished, and much oral tradition, extending back six or seven generations, would have been lost.

The look, however, of this society is not chiefly retrospective. Its mission is not mainly to preserve history. The study of history, without a purpose, is most barren. A mere antiquarian or genealogical interest would not repay our pains. The value of our knowledge of the past lies in the basis it affords for the fulfilment of our mission in the present, and for the possibilities it offers for the future. We study our ancestors to understand ourselves. We familiarize ourselves with the lives of the early settlers of this state to estimate the true position of the community composed of their descendants to-day. We dare not rest in the achievements of our fathers. We are unfaithful to their memory unless we build upon what they have done, as they built upon the work of those who preceded them. No one who studies our people as a whole will deny that there were many ideals in the minds of those who led them in the earlier years of their home in this country that are as yet unrealized, that they have capacities far beyond those that have been utilized; that

there are within them prophecies that have not been fulfilled. The aim of this society is to incite one another to still greater attainments, to widen the outlook, to elevate the standard, to develop individuality and initiative, to deepen the sense of responsibility, and to encourage to active participation in all matters of common interest and public life. Nothing that others have accomplished is beyond their ability. Its aim is also to preserve, as far as possible, the solidarity of this people, not by isolating them from others, or by discouraging their common participation in the wider circles of state and national life, to which all are asked to contribute their share; but in such way, that the progress of its individual members should tell also upon the inner circle, from which they come, and to which they properly belong, so that this circle constantly rises, because the progress of each one raises the common standard. No duties that an individual owes the state justify the neglect of those incumbent upon him as a member of a family, except in some very rare crisis, where a conflict may arise. So also we may claim that the recognition of the community of interests and responsibilities belonging to this family of families, will contribute more effectively to the advancement of the general community than if there be general indifference to our origin and separation from our kindred.

The reader of the many scholarly and exhaustive papers included in our *Proceedings* cannot fail to notice how prominent a part the religious element has had in the history of our people. We are not warranted in claiming that the immigration that brought us hither was prompted chiefly by religious motives. While, in some cases, this may be affirmed, there is no ground for extending this motive so as to comprise in it the most of the immigrants.

But, even with this qualification, we must recognize the fact that they were, as a rule, a religious people. That their religion not infrequently passed into superstition only shows the exaggeration of a common principle. There was an inwardness of spiritual life and a depth of genuine religious feeling that seem to have been common characteristics, underlying the denominational differences, and contrasting them with the peculiar religious type exhibited by other races. Their literature, for at least a century, was mainly that of their religious books, and especially of devotional works, some of them of great weight and size. When churches and congregations were few, and preaching rare, family religious life was maintained by the reading of the ponderous German bibles that had been imported, or had been issued from the press of Christopher Saur at Germantown, and by collections of prayers and meditations on Scripture and approved sermons, found in many a lonely farmhouse on the remote frontier. There is scarcely a family whose traditions have continued until to-day, and that can point to an ancestry worthy of remembrance, that does not know some such heirloom.

That which makes an aggregation of people a community is some permanent bond of union. Remove it, and the community is dissolved. That bond, with our fathers, was not mere race, or nationality, or language, or former residence in one home and removal to another, but, back of all these accidents, a relationship, based upon the common relationship each individual bore to God through Jesus Christ. Whatever future may be hoped for their descendants is dependent upon their maintenance of the same religious foundation.

Although this society has published twenty massive

volumes that have put into permanent form and rendered generally accessible results of exhaustive investigation that many would have thought scarcely possible, its work is by no means over. There is ample material for similar efforts during another score of years. Much valuable manuscript material remains that could very profitably be translated and published. Even although well secured and guarded, such treasures, with advancing years, often become illegible. Besides, it is the interest of every one concerned to make their information as conveniently accessible as possible. Much also is scattered among those who have no estimate of its value that should be rescued from destruction. A scientifically constructed bibliography of all material bearing upon the field which this society is cultivating, with ample annotations and complete indexes, would be greatly appreciated by students. It is worthy of the ambition of those who boast of the thoroughness of German scholarship and the enterprise of America. The history of the dialect, and its relations, its grammar and vocabulary, still await adequate treatment by the philologist. We are the link connecting one generation with another. By being faithful to the past, we will be faithful also to the future.

Now that the society has attained its majority, may it enter upon a new period of vigor and usefulness! May its sessions in this, the Capital of the Commonwealth, inspire us with higher appreciation of our American citizenship and of the responsibilities which it brings.

#### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

It is with great satisfaction that the secretary is able to report that, during the year just brought to a close, nothing

has occurred to interfere with the general progress and prosperity of the Pennsylvania-German Society.

In all forms of its activity the society has continued to maintain the high standards for which it has been noted in the past, and those that have been looking for a gradual decline of the society's strength and influence, have, we are glad to report, been sadly disappointed.

As heretofore, the interests of the society have been carefully guided and guarded by the Executive Committee, which held its four regular quarterly meetings in January, April, June and October. We are happy to be able to report that during the past year volume 19 of our Proceedings has been published and distributed to all those members whose financial standing entitled them to a copy of the same. In this connection it may be well to remind our members of the rule that is found printed on our bills in heavy type and yet is so often overlooked or misunderstood. The rule is that no publications are supplied to members until the dues for the current year have been paid. Accordingly, to illustrate, no publications that appear in 1911 will be supplied to a member unless he has paid his dues for 1911.

Of the contents of volume 19 I hardly need speak. I believe that all of our members will agree with me that in living interest, literary attractiveness and historical value this volume of the Proceedings of the Pennsylvania-German Society compares very favorably with the row of stately annals that have preceded it.

In membership the society also has maintained its usual numerical strength. At the last meeting it was reported that the society had 490 members in good standing. At that meeting and during the year thirteen new members were elected, one resigned and, as far as is now known

to the secretary, two died. This leaves us at this time, not including the new members elected at this meeting, a grand total of 500 members.

To show that our society is becoming still more widely known, it may be interesting to note that one of the applications for membership comes from Lima, Peru, from a gentleman who has been a lieutenant in the Philippine Constabulary, later lived in China, Japan and the Isthmus of Panama, and is now superintendent of transportation of the Central Railroad of Peru.

The funds of the society, as the treasurer's report will show, are also in excellent condition.

With the most pleasant recollections of the very successful meeting at York still vividly in mind and the assurance of a delightful session in this beautiful Capitol of the state, in which the influence of our forefathers played so prominent a part that its distinctive name has been given to our people as well as to our organization.

We bespeak for the Pennsylvania-German Society continued and, wherever possible, even increased interest and enthusiasm on the part of all our members. If in the coming year each one of us 500 members could secure one new member, as we easily can, what a wonderful growth in interest and in influence could not the Pennsylvania-German Society report at our next annual meeting!

GEO. T. ETTINGER,  
*Secretary.*

Under unfinished business the amendment to Article IV, Section 4, of the Constitution, increasing the membership of the Executive Committee to fifteen in addition to the secretary instead of ten as at present, three members to be elected every year instead of two as at present, was finally passed as offered at the last annual meeting.

After an extended discussion of the question of owning a journal as the official organ of the society the Executive Committee was instructed to investigate the matter with power to act.

The Committee on Bibliography appointed at the last annual meeting then reported through its chairman, Dr. S. P. Heilman.

At this point the chairman appointed Abraham S. Schropp, Frank Brunner and Dr. W. B. Diffenderfer to audit the treasurer's accounts.

**TREASURER'S REPORT.***Dr.*

Received from Dues .....	\$1,110.00
Received from Books Sold .....	19.00
Interest .....	20.00
Sundries .....	2.00
Total Receipts .....	<u>\$1,151.00</u>
October 13, 1911, cash balance...	<u>2,558.96</u>
	<u>\$3,709.96</u>

*Cr.*

As per Vouchers .....	\$2,019.10
Cash in Bank .....	1,690.86
	<u>\$3,709.96</u>

General Fund .....	\$1,670.86
Life Fund .....	20.00
P. & E. Bonds .....	1,000.00
	<u>\$2,690.86</u>

October 13, 1912.

On motion duly seconded the annual statement of the treasurer and the auditor's report certifying to the correctness of the same were received and adopted.

A unanimous vote of thanks was passed acknowledging the courtesy of the state authorities in permitting the society to meet in the Capitol.

A communication was then read from George F. Baer, LL.D., in which he presented to the society a copy of the address made by him, in England, at the unveiling by the Pennsylvania Society of New York of a memorial tablet to William Penn. The thanks of the society were voted to Dr. Baer and it was ordered that his address be included in the Proceedings of this meeting.

#### TOAST: LONDON AND PHILADELPHIA.

*Mr. Geo. F. Baer:*

*Mr. President, My Lords and Gentlemen:* I am an emergency man. By cable I have been drafted to represent the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, and ordered into immediate service without that chance of drill and preparation for action that my distinguished countrymen have been more fortunate in having. There is perhaps some incongruity in the fact that the mayor of a Quaker city should call upon a Pennsylvania-German to represent that city. But on reflection the eternal fitness of things is not so seriously outraged as one would suspect. With great gratitude the Pennsylvania-Germans recall that there was a time when Penn was their great benefactor. In the great tumult in Europe, when the cities and the homes of the Rhine were devastated, and numberless Germans were cast upon the world as wanderers without shelter or without hope, it was Penn who called them into

counsel and told them of the Commonwealth he had founded in Pennsylvania, where liberty of conscience and liberty regulated by law was supreme. In countless numbers they flocked there, numbers so great that after a few short years the proprietary governor of Pennsylvania called the British government's attention to the fact that the number was so great that the dominion of the British in Pennsylvania was threatened.

At one time Penn's great nation, having mercy upon several thousands Palatines, offered them a home and shelter in your own land. When it was not found practicable to take care of them here, your good Queen Anne chartered many ships and sent them to New York. I dare not tell you to-night in the presence of the Pennsylvania Society of New York what their treatment was in New York, because New York, as is demonstrated by the presence of these great Pennsylvanians dwelling in New York, has become more hospitable; but in the course of a few years those worthy Germans came over to Pennsylvania to seek good homes and peace and rest. There is more significance in this gathering to-night than in the mere commemoration of the life of Penn. These two great nations are bound together by marvelous ties. Though we separated from you many years ago, in everything that controls the liberties and conscience of our American people we are still English. The common law is our law; in the courts of justice your decisions are given equal force to our own, and whether you fully recognize it or not we are as missionaries accomplishing a great work which will tend for all time to make perpetual the dominion of the men who speak the English tongue.

Year by year millions of men of strange tongues come to our land and in the course of a few generations their

foreign tongues are forgotten and they speak the English language and imbibe those English principles which have been for the last centuries the leading ideals of the world. So that it is inconceivable—not inconceivable perhaps—but improbable that at any time these English-speaking people shall ever come to any serious warfare. Jealousies there will be between us, rivalry there will be, because after all rivalry is a token of progress; but we can never conceive of two nations speaking the same language and having the same traditions, ever coming into any serious conflict.

It has been said that language and not race is the bond that unites the people of the earth, and so it is. When I remember how brothers in our own land, speaking the same language and of the same race, and under the same government, rose up in deadly conflict, I may well hesitate to prophesy as to the future peace of the world. Whatever the future may have in store for us, sure I am that in the onward movement of the world these great English-speaking nations will be the foremost in controlling the destiny of the world.

I am not so sure that temples of peace and prayers for peace, and the theories of peace of even William Penn will dominate and be final; but I am impressed with the idea that in some mysterious way, and by means perhaps of intercommunication such as we have had to-night with Philadelphia, the world is becoming more akin. The commercial interest of the world are becoming so great that the great nations engaged in commerce and business will stop the angry cry of politicians and their reserve of common sense will prevent any serious war in the future.

These are aspirations, but I am not here to make a

formal speech but simply to represent the City of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia is a "no mean city." The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is so great in all its material prosperity that there is scarcely any one section of the world superior to it. She has the natural wealth that nature, in her prodigality, has given to the best of nations. She could produce the food to take care of twice her present population and she has the mineral resources and the capacity within her territory to develop all that is essential for the comfort of man, even in this progressive and extravagant age, without going outside her boundaries.

William Penn's memorial for all time will be the great commonwealth he founded. Philadelphia sends greetings in the spirit of brotherly love to the great City of London, the acknowledged Metropolis of the world. What Rome was to ancient civilization, London is to modern civilization. With all her historic greatness, with all the honors that have through the centuries been given her, not amongst the least is the fact that here was the birthplace of William Penn.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows: President, Henry M. M. Richards, Litt.D., Lebanon, Pa.; Vice-Presidents, Hon. Frank M. Trexler, LL.D., Allentown, Pa., George A. Gorgas, Esq., Harrisburg, Pa.; Treasurer, Julius F. Sachse, Litt.D., Philadelphia, Pa.; Executive Committee, Naaman H. Keyser, D.D.S., Germantown, Pa., W. K. T. Sahm, M.D., Pittsburgh, Pa., Prof. Albert G. Rau, Ph.D., Bethlehem, Pa., Rev. A. Stapleton, Jersey Shore, Pa., Charles R. Roberts, Allentown, Pa., Rev. John Baer Stoudt, Northampton,

Pa., Benjamin F. Fackenthal, Jr., Sc.D., Riegelsville, Pa.

At 11:30 A.M. a recess was taken to enable the members to inspect the exhibit of Historical Treasures and Memorials of Capitol Hill, under the direction of Thomas Lynch Montgomery, A.B., state librarian.

#### LUNCHEON.

From 12:15 to 1:15 a luncheon was tendered to the members and their friends by the society in the auditorium of the School Department. This was well attended and proved to be one of the social features of the meeting. Then followed an hour for sight-seeing and visiting the state Capitol, the Home of the Dauphin County Historical Society and other points of interest.

#### AFTERNOON.

The second session of the meeting was called to order by the president at 2:15 o'clock, after which the following papers were read:

1. "The Influence of the Pennsylvania-Germans in the Development of our Public School System," by Rev. Nathan C. Schaeffer, D.D., Ph.D., LL.D., State Superintendent of Public Schools, Harrisburg, Pa.
2. "The Pennsylvania-German in the Settlement of Maryland," by Daniel Wunderlich Nead, M.D., Buffalo, N. Y.
3. "Charles Calvin Zeigler, a Pennsylvania-German Poet," by Harry H. Reichard, Ph.D., professor in State College of Pennsylvania.

All the papers were of a high order of merit and called forth interesting and profitable discussions.

After a short address by the newly-elected president, Dr. Henry M. M. Richards, the meeting adjourned.

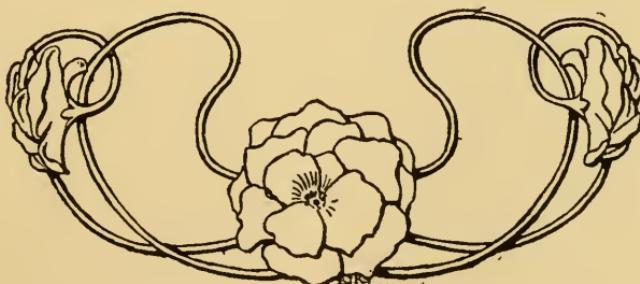
## EVENING.

At six o'clock more than one hundred ladies and gentlemen, members and friends of the Pennsylvania-German Society, assembled in the auditorium of the Board of Trade to partake of the annual dinner of the society.

James McCormick Lamberton, Esq., presided, and, after the guests had paid their proper respects to the six courses of the menu, the following gentlemen responded to toasts:

Hon. William U. Hensel, LL.D., former Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, "Of Age"; Mr. Edward James Stackpole, postmaster of Harrisburg and editor of the *Harrisburg Telegraph*, "The Press and the Pennsylvania-Germans"; Hon. Henry Houck, Secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, "The Home Life of the Pennsylvania-German"; Hon. Theodore Berghaus Klein, president of the Historical Society of Dauphin County, "Greetings"; President Henry M. M. Richards, Litt.D., "A Word for the Future."

All the speakers were most happy in the treatment of their respective themes, and, as the large assembly dispersed at a late hour, another successful meeting was added to the long list of annual gatherings of the Pennsylvania-German Society.





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# Biographical Sketches of Deceased Members of the Pennsylvania- German Society.

Charles Oscar Schantz.

Henry Herbert Herbst, A.M., M.D.

Rev. Oliver Peter Smith, D.D.

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**Charles Oscar Schantz.**

Charles Oscar Schantz was born at Balliettsville, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, May 31, 1853.

The founder of the family in America was John Schantz whose name is on record in Harrisburg, Pa., in a list of emigrants from Germany under date of October 1, 1770. He was the father of four sons, Jacob, Philip, John and Henry, of whom John and Henry settled at Trappe, Pennsylvania, where their descendants were found in recent years. John Schantz, the son of Philip, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, whose son John became the father of Charles Oscar Schantz. The mother of Charles Oscar Schantz was Elizabeth Meyer, a daughter of Peter Meyer, whose wife was a Miss Gungawere.

Charles Oscar Schantz was educated in the public schools and the Allentown Military Academy. He began his active life as clerk in a mercantile house, but soon became a messenger for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. He worked his way up to the position of head clerk and remained with this company nearly eight years. On February 3, 1874, he entered the Allentown National Bank as individual ledger book-keeper, later became assistant teller and in turn chief clerk until 1903, when he was elected cashier of the newly established Merchants' National Bank, with which he remained until his death. Mr. Schantz's skill and knowledge contributed very materially to the phenomenal success of the new institution.

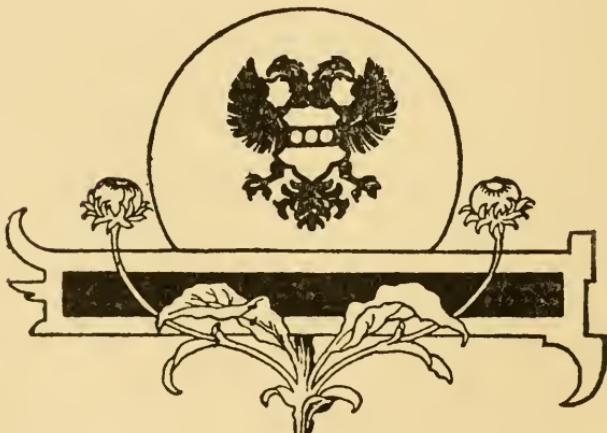
In 1872 Mr. Schantz married Miss Amanda Kline, a daughter of Thomas and Eliza Dornblaser Kline. Seven children survived the father.

Mr. Schantz was an enthusiastic member of the Evangelical Church.

He died July 26, 1911.

He was elected a regular member of the Pennsylvania-German Society October 25, 1900.

G. T. E.



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**Henry Herbert Herbst, M.D.**

Henry Herbert Herbst, M.D., was born in Trexler-town, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1858. He was a son of Dr. William Herbst (born September 24, 1833) and Sarah Ellen Herbst (born April 29, 1839), a daughter of David Schall (born April 20, 1799—died November 16, 1883), who was a son of George Schall, who came to America from the Palatinate in Germany in 1748, and settled in Earl Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania. His father was Dr. William Herbst, one of the best-known botanists of his day, a son of Frederick William Herbst (born February 4, 1804—died December 16, 1880), who emigrated from Saxony in 1826 and settled in Berks County, Pennsylvania.

The subject of this sketch received his preparatory training at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa., in 1878, from which institution he later also received the degree of Master of Arts. During his medical course at the University of Pennsylvania he served as President of his class the first year and Secretary of the same the last year, and at graduation in 1881 he received honorable mention for his thesis on the subject of "Alimentation." He was also one of the founders of the H. C. Wood Medical Society of the University of Pennsylvania.

For one year after graduation he served as examining surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad at Wilmington,

when he returned to Allentown, Pa., where he followed his profession with eminent success to the day of his death. At various times he served as city physician for the Poor Directors, President of the Board of Health, member of the United States Board of Pension Examiners, President of the Medical Section of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, of which society he was the First Vice-President, member of the Board of Education of Allentown for twenty years, physician to the Allentown Hospital, President of the Alumni Association of Muhlenberg College, Professor of Physical Education in the same institution, and a member of the American Academy of Medicine, of the Livingston Club and the Clover Club.

Upon the death of Mayor Harry G. Stiles, Dr. Herbst was chosen by City Councils of Allentown to fill the unexpired term, November 17, 1908.

He also attained high rank in Masonry.

He was the author of "Etiology of Diphtheria," "Physical Education," and "School Hygiene."

In 1881 Dr. Herbst married Miss Annie A. Frill, from which union Dr. William Frederick Herbst, who has succeeded to his father's practice, now survives.

Dr. Herbst was of genial disposition, a representative citizen and a good father.

He died Wednesday, September 20, 1911.

He became a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society July 17, 1906.

G. T. E.

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**Rev. Oliver Peter Smith, D.D.**

Rev. Oliver Peter Smith, D.D., was born in New Tripoli Township, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, on September 4, 1848. His parents were Frederick Smith (born December 23, 1802—died April 23, 1876), son of Frederick Smith and Magdalena Gambar, and Mary Margarette Schwab (born January 3, 1804—died April 17, 1876), a daughter of Christian Schwab. Both parents were natives of Bavaria, whence they emigrated to America in 1828. The father was a parochial school teacher and organist in New Tripoli Township, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, for forty-five years and his grandfather, also named Frederick, served in the same capacity in the Fatherland.

Dr. Smith was prepared for college in the public schools, was graduated from Muhlenberg College in 1871, from the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Mt. Airy, Phila., in 1874, and at once became pastor of the Augustus Lutheran Church, Trappe, Pa., the cradle of Lutheranism in America. At the same time he served congregations at Limerick and at Schwenksville. In May, 1889, he accepted a call to the Lutheran Church of the Transfiguration, Pottstown, Pa., where he labored till he was called home.

In 1903 he made an extended tour through England, France, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Germany, and Holland.

Dr. Smith was a prominent member of the Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania, and at various times served as a member of the Board of English Home Missions, as Trustee of Muhlenberg College, as Director of the Theological Seminary at Mount Airy, Philadelphia, and as President of the Norristown Conference.

In 1874 he married Miss Laura A. Barnes, who died in 1884. In 1887 he married Miss Mary M. Hobson, who survives him with two sons. He died October 15, 1911.

Dr. Smith was a loyal friend, a faithful pastor, and an eloquent preacher.

He was elected an associate member of the Pennsylvania-German Society October 2, 1902.

G. T. E.









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